

THE BALL DRILL AS GIVEN BY GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 96.

EXHIBITS WORTH SEEING.

A SERIES OF BOTANY LESSONS FROM GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.

QUAINT SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION-BALL DRILLS IN BOTH MALE AND FE-

MALE DEPARTMENTS. Among the many interesting things to be found in the exhibition of school work at the Normal College. Sixty-fifth-st. and Park-ave., which is to be opened to the public at 2 o'clock this afternoon, is a series of botany lessons from the female department of Grammar School No. 45. The average teacher would probably throw away the flowers that had been used for a botany lesson, but Miss Lillian Mackey, who is the botany teacher in this



tire, and another is pulled to pieces and each part twelve. Miss Mary Tate is principal of the school. In the exhibit of the primary department of No. 28, of which Mrs. Kate A. Walsh is principal, are some novel specimens of English composition. Pictures are given to the little ones by the teacher, Miss Charlotte McGrath, and they are told to write stories about them. Philip Daly, aged seven, writes the following: "I see six sheep. We get wool from them. They are in the meadow. Would you like

em?"
"It is unfortunate that the physical work cannot kept on exhibition continuously," said one of the sitors, "for the present system was introduced so cently that the public is particularly interested seeing how it works. The children who took part



THE SHEEP PICTURE STORY.

in the exhibition last week at the convention were so anxious to have their parents see their pretty drils that they have been having their pictures taken, with the accompanying results."

The girls of No. 36 are shown in the ball drill which was so much admired at the convention. The young girls handled the balls so skilfully that some of the spectators believed that they were attached to strings, and refused to be convinced that the case was otherwise until the balls were dropped over the shoulder with one hand, as shown in the sketch, and caught with the other.

The second picture shows the boys of No. 6 in "Scenes from the Baseball Field." They are catching a "low ball."

The instructors in charge of the physical work in

ing a "low ball."

The instructors in charge of the physical work in these two schools are Miss Helen J. Carter and Miss Kate P. Macdona. An account of the system used as given in the convention by Dr. Requa, the supervisor, was published in Saturday's Tribune.

A MEMBER OF CLEVELAND SOROSIS. Miss Marie L. Bruot, who has charge of the department of expression in the Cleveland High Cleveland, Ohio, leaves for that city to day. She was an interested and prominent member of the National Association of Elocutionists, which met in angual convention in this city during the met in annual convention in this city during the last week. The Cleveland school is the second largest high school in the United States, and Miss Broot had 1.800 pupils in her classes this year. In taiking with her a Tribune reporter asked her views of expression and her methods of teaching. "Study the best authors always. Shakespeare is a never-failing mine of interest and inspiration, and I teach my pupils to read and study and analyze the greatest of English writers. I employ always those methods for the awakening of thought in young minds that I consider the best—that I have found conductive to the results desired. Different temperaments require, of course, different treatment and training. As far as possible, individual direction is given, and the peculiarities of the mind of each pupil are studied with a view to adapting to it the training I find it most needs. Of course, the proper culture of the physical is a part of true expression work. The body must be made supple, graceful and free from all stiffness and awkwardness of motion and position. It must be a well-trained medium for the circulation of the mental and spiritual forces. Swedish gymnasties and Delsarte are both excellent systems for developing the body and giving, it grace." Miss Bruot is widely known as a Shakespearian scholar and has presented a number of scenes from his dramas and tragedies. She is known throughout Ohio as the leading exponent of her art in that State, and "The Critic" of Cieveland describes her as "a islented and capable teacher and a writer of recognized ability." She is chairman of drama in the Cleveland Sorosis and a notable scholar in art, literature and philosophy. last week. The Cleveland school is the second

IN MEMORY OF MRS. SIDDONS.

A monument to Mrs. Siddons was recently unveiled in Paddington, London, by Sir Henry Irving. It is the first memorial erected to perpetuate the fame of the first memorial erected to perpetuate the fame of the actor's profession, and the dedicatory speech, delivered by the greatest living English actor, was full of beauty and appreciation and grace. The statue is cut out of a solid block of Carrara marble from the quarries of Mount Alitssimo, which is said to be the hardest and most durable marble known. The statue rests on a massive ped-estal of Portland stone, and stands in Paddington Green.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIRS DURING

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

THE LAST SIX MONTHS. Major Williams, late British Vice-Consul at Van, lately met the committee of the Women's Armenian Relief Fund and other sympathizers of the cause in order to give some particulars of the application and administration of the fund, and the position of affairs during the last six or nine months in Armenia.

The Major spoke highly of the work done by the Industrial Bureau in Van, established by Dr. Grace Kimball and Vice-Consul Hallward in June. 1895, which, he considered, was the best of the kind he had seen in Asia Minor. The money sent from the London committee in the last two years amounted to \$75,000. The remittances are at pres ent spent entirely on industrial work, but in the school, has taught her pupils to mount them, as early days of the movement a great deal was used shown in the sketch. One flower is mounted en- in giving free bread to the starving people. Strong woollen and cotton cloth is manufactured and finds ready sale, and the good done is great in propor-

"It is absolutely important," said the Major, "that this work be continued for the present. Destitute women are employed, many of whom have from ten to fourteen people dependent on them." With regard to orphans, each child costs \$35 per annum and Major Wildams considered that none should be taken for less than three years. These are taught useful trades, and education is directed toward making them helpful to others, so that when they return to their villages they may be about 150 children are provided for for three years. but yet another 200 could, with advantage, cared for if funds permitted. In Kharpoot the plan under Mrs. Barnum works well. The children are boarded ou , thirty or forty at a time, in sepa rate homes and taught to call the heads of the establishments father and mother.

Major Williams stated that cattle were a pressing need, as, unless the land be ploughed, the people must die of famine. The Rev. Mr. Allen of Van had purchased a number of oxen from Persia with money sent by the Duke of Westminster's and the Friends' funds.

The number of Christians massacred and who carried off.

The haunting fear of the people that any day or night they or their neighbors would be slaught. ered like sheep is even worse than their physical distress, and is one which no relief can touch, but Major Williams hoped that that fear was gradually passing away. The whole question is one of se-curity; when that is guaranteed the conditions will quickly change.

In conclusion the Major warmly eulogized the

American missionaries in Asia Minor and strongly American missionaries in Aria Amor and sironal advised that all relief should be administered through them, as they know the condition of the country and the needs of the people as no one else can know them. Dr. Raynolds, of Van, is exceptionally wise and strong and can be absolutely trusted to do the very best that can be done with money placed at his disposal.

BOUDOIR CHIT-CHAT.

Long, gracful scarfs of chiffon add much to the beauty and airlness of the latest evening gowns.

Any color is used that harmonizes with the costume and the coloring of the wearer, and chiffon sashes; edged with soft, fine lace, are also much

One should always see to it that fresh flowers are kept on the dining-table. Nothing so beautifies and refines a table as sweet, delicate blossoms, sim-ply arranged and tastefully chosen.

The art of bestowing a compliment gracefully is one which few possess. Every one likes to be complimented, but few enjoy flattery. A delicate ex pression which will show appreciation of good qualities one really does possess is always acceptable, and the talent for doing this gracefully is well worth cultivating.



VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OILS.

The men and women of ancient Greece and the famous beauties of every clime always understood the use of oil in the toilet. When animal oil is used it closs up the pores and renders the skin coarse, but vegetable oils, such as the Greeks used, feed the skin. There are many skins that do not need lubrication after a bath, but there are many others which are benefited by the use of fine vegetable oil, such as almond cream, which furnishes food to the skin, and is a powerful aid in the fight against wrinkles.

Cocoanut oil is always good. It is agreeably fragrant, and the pores of the skin absorb it so that it leaves no trace on the clothing, as a cream made of an animal fat certainly would. There is nothing so restful after a long shopping tramp, or a walk in the fields and woodlands, as a thorough rul of the stiffened joints and limbs with this fragrant cocon butter. It is also good for a lame shoulder

or a stiff neck caused by a cold, or for pains caused by bending over writing or sewing. For this pur-pose add a few frops of spirit of camphor to the cocoanut off.

When the skin is dry, pure office off may be used with the best results. It should be carefully rubbed into the joints and applied in such a mar ner as to leave no trace on a cambric handkerchief that is afterward passen over the skin.

Vaseline should not be used on the skin. Because of its tendency to increase the growth of the hair it is a valuable oil for the scalp, but for this reason it should never be used upon the face or arms. There is little doubt that the improper use of var-There is little doubt that the improper use of vareline is the cause of much of the annoying superfluous hair which has in recent years made the
business of operating electricians a profitable one.
Glycyline is an oil which is often irritating to
the skin, though it is frequently recommended for
its healing quantities. It should never be used unless it is mixed with one-half its bulk of rese-water.
Even when diduted in this way, there are some complexions that will not bear it.
Almond cream and almond meal are always safe,
and are excellent flesh foods, though more expensive than eccoanut oil or oilve oil.

French elegantes use pistachio meal for the purpose of keeping their complexions soft and their
muscles plump.

CO-OPERATIVE HOME FOR GIRLS.

A PLACE WHERE THE SMALL-SALARIED WOMAN CAN LIVE COMFORTABLY.

Mrs. Charles R. Shaw, president of the Co-operative Home for Girls, No. 248 West Fourteenth-st. sailed on the City of Rome for a summer abroad. Mrs. Shaw has been closely identified for some years with the Home, not only by her position as president of the Board of Managers, but by her untiring efforts for the advancement of this work. The necessity for such institutions claims special attention just at the present time, when every one is sickened by the cry of hard times, low wages, etc., though the need is by no means a new one.

The Home was founded in 1893 for small-salaried corking girls. It was incorporated last year and has grown gradually from the smallest beginning to its present size by voluntary contributions from the managers and trustees. At present it occupies a large, well-furnished house, and accommodates thirty-two girls comfortably at a cost of \$250 to \$3 a week. Only girls are received whose salaries are \$7 a week or less, and when out of employment they are permitted to pay for their board in service, the only condition of entering being good reference as to character.

Speaking of the work, Miss Rappleye, the matron, said: "Dr. Wilson was led to found the Home through an experiment he had in trying to find shelter for a young girl of eighteen, who was in every way worthy, but whose salary of \$4 a week

shelter for a young girl of eighteen, who was in every way worthy, but whose salary of \$4 a week was Insufficient to provide shelter and food in any respectable place. There were many doors open for fallen women, but not one for the thousands of good, pure girls who were trying to eke out an existence on a miserable pittance. And he believed that it was easier to help girls than to redeem them.

"Most of our girls receive from \$4\$ to \$6. Of course we do not take them if they make more than \$7, but few even in the large drygoods stores make more than that. And many work in factories and shops for \$3 or \$4. Bookkeepers and accountants ordinarily make \$5 or \$6, and the business schools are turning out continually classes of typewriters who are glad to work for \$6 a week.

"Out of this they must pay board, laundry, car fare or walk miles to and from their work, besides being expected to dress well and neatly every day.

"How can they do it? I answer the question by saying they cannot; it is impossible. Then, if they are ill or laid off for a week they must go into debt. They must dress neatly. I don't wonder that they want to do this, besides, they are required to do so. If a store advertises for a girl, out of the number who apply for the place the one who makes the best appearance invariably receives it. A young girl who recently came to the Home told me that she had been offered a place in a certain business house—not a drygoods store—at \$1 a week. She answered, 'How can I work for \$1 and pay \$5 for bound?' The reply was, Oh, I don't know, and I don't care.

"One girl here now makes only \$3 25, and we have occasionally had girls over sixteen years old who worked from Monday morning until Saturday night for \$250.

"It is for such cases that the Home provides, and needless to say it is always full. We hope to be able to extend the work soon, not by enlarging this Home, but by establishing another on the same basis. The institution is self-supporting, with the exception of rent, which is \$125 a month. This is the o

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

J. Hale Ramsey, of Montreal, has presented one hundred life patron certificates to the World's Wo-Man's Christian Temperance Chion. The payment of 100 makes one a life memi er of the society. The West Mount W. C. T. U. of Montreal has presented the town of West Mount with a beautiful fountain, which has been placed in West Mount Park. It is thought to be the flaest W. C. T. U. fountain in Canada. There are now eighteen White Ribbon societies on the island of Montreal. man's Christian Temperance Union. The payment of

Mount Holyoke College has received from Mrs Henry F. Durant, of Wellesley, widow of the founder of Wellesjey College, Jackson's "Dante." When Dante had to leave Florence the fresco from which the medallion was copied was painted over and not the medallion was copied was painted over and not found for many years. This likeness is considered perfect, and is much more attractive than the usual pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in about an amounted on a beautifully carved about easef, it will be an interesting possession to the students and ficulty. Mr. Durant was formerly a trustee of Mount Holyoke College, and with Mrs. Durant, save the present library building and \$8,000 for books.

tional American German Teachers' Association also holds its annual session in Milwaukee at the same time, and nearly three thousand visitors and strangers are in the city.

Mrs. Rebecca Amelia Van Zandt, of Auburn, boasts that she is the "mother of the Army of the Potomac." She will be 103 years of age on August 5. She is bright and active, sews well, reads the papers and is said to look thirty years younger than she really is. She talks interesting-ly of meeting Lafayette and of shaking hands

The Old Ladies' Home Club, of Brooklyn, is not as one might suppose from the name, composed of old ladies. On the contrary, it is on a purely egotistical basis, and was originated by a clever idea of a girl who scribbles. Being troubled at times with visions of what should befall her when she reached the inevitable time when her scrib-bling would prove insufficient both as regards sup-ply and demand to meet the necessities of life, sine evolved the idea of saving a few hundred doi-fars, which would secure her reception, when the dreaded time would come, in an old ladies' home, She communicated her scheme to a friend and soon it was no long r hers. It appealed to a number of young women, who forthwith formed themselves into a club with the ultimate design of reaching the old ladies' home together, and incidentally of getting as much out of life as they may by the wayside. she reached the inevitable time when her scrib

Maryville, Mo., is the only town in the United States which boasts a daily newspaper run entirely by women. Three clever girls attend to the entire business of the paper, and have "never missed an issue nor slipped a cog." to use their own lan-guage.

Miss Anna Miller Stabler is to be superintenden of the Lotus Home for Children, which was opened yesterday at Pleasant Valley, N. J., by Mrs. Cath-erine Tingley, head of the Theosophical Society.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

The women of Devon and Exeter commemorated the Queen's Jubiles by presenting a hundsome chain and pendent to the Mayoress of Exeter for the use of present and future Mayoresses of the oldest city in England. The royal arms form the oldest city in England. centre link, from which hangs a medallion, con-



(Mayoress of Exeter.)

taining a portrait of the Queen in enamel. taining a portrait of the Queen in enable. Inchain consists of medallions joined by an X. The imperial crown surmounts each link. The centre link consists of the royal arms, crown, crest, supporters and motto. On the badge are the arms, crest, etc., of the city. On the flying ribbons are the words "Semper fidells." On the badge are the two dates, 1837 and 1897. With the chain is, an album containing photographs of 150 subscribers.

FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

TAFFETA ELABORATELY WROUGHT-EXQUISITE HANDIWORK.

KNOTS OF VELVET RIBBON, TINY TUCKS, THE POPULAR CHOU AND APPLIQUED LEAVES

NOW USED FOR TRIMMING. Taffeta is the "dernier cri" in the way of a fash-ionable fabric, but it is taffeta so elaborately

wrought that it might almost be said to have assumed quite a new character. The most fashionable way of treating this pretty material is to half cover it with a series of tiny handmade tucks, like the fine needlework on an infant's gown. A costume of great elegance has the skirt covered with groups of tucking arranged in groups of eights, sixes, fours and twos, and then da capo, the corsage being a bolero with the

sleeves and body entirely covered with the same fine handiwork. Nothing could exceed the combined chie and simplicity of this toilet of plain black taffeta. "How that gown must have cost!" said a woman, examining the work which had been done patient-

ly by hand. "Yes," said her companion, "but think how much work it gave to some poor woman!

A charming creation fresh from Worth is a gown yellow lace, designed for a fête champêtre. The skirt is manufactured in one piece, without seam, and is worn over a petticoat of white satin, the bottom being finished with a flounce of the same lace, headed by a little ruche of pale green mousseline de sole. The waist is a blouse of the lace, worn over a low-necked bodice of white satin, a band of lace insertion about four inches wide marking the outline of the corsage and forming a bertha. This, too, has the tiny ruche of green mousseline de sole at top and bottom, and above it on the left side is a "chou" of narrow black velvet ribbon. Two long cords of this ribbon extend from the chou, and after being caught back in loops are fastened into the bow of a rose-colored sash,



which ties at the back and hangs in long ends to the bottom of the skirt. Knots of the velvet ribbon

give breadth to the shoulders. The hat worn with this costume is of "ripe-wheat"

colored straw, trimmed with popples and a long curling feather.

Another confection of great elegance is a grass In mediallion was copiel was painter found for many years. This likeness is considered found for many years. This likeness is considered perfect, and is much more attractive than the usual perfect, and is much more attractive than the usual perfect, and is much more attractive than the usual perfect, and is much more accurately. The likeness is framed in pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in pictures of the poet. The likeness is framed in pictures of the pictures of the pain line. The bodicular of the poet with the design laid on in diagonal stripes and gathered in folds under the left arm, and little caps of it cover the puffs on the left linen, with a design of a grape vine with leaves

ABOUT SENSATIONAL READING.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT SKINNER SAYS IT MAKES THE MIND WEAK AND AVERSE TO WORK.

Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Pubic Instruction, says of the evil which the young derive from sensational reading:

"Sensational reading, even when not impure nor unchaste, is hurtful, because it makes the mind weak, incapable of continued effort, averse to real work. It suggests seenes and incidents out of the ordinary experience of life and fills readers with unreal, impracticable, impossible plans and projects, and units them for the plain, practical duties of to-day. The mind grows by what it feeds upon. If fed by sensational books it can never gain the heights of excellence, for it has not the strength and endurance needed to reach them. Nor is it too much to say that the moral education of the young is sadly marred by sensational read-

"First-It weakers their mental vigor. It loads the mind with foul images and corrupt thoughts which not only defile, but reduce the intellectual powers. The pupil whose imagination has become polluted through impure reading finds these unclean images constantly appearing. Vigorous and continued mental action becomes distasteful. The aimless look, the careless position, the listless manner show that real study is not performed. The entire mental machinery becomes enfeebled and use-less for good work. Pupils fail to give attention in recitations, the memory becomes impaired, a preoccupied air shows that lessons and studies, reci-tations and examinations are of no value.

"Second-Evil reading blackens the moral nature What is needed in this city, in our State, in the whole country, is an aroused public sentiment against this hogrible iniquity of publishing and selling vile literature. Fathers and mothers and guardians everywhere ought to know the awful danger to which the children are exposed. We need to have the whole business branded as monstrous

"An encouraging feature in this fight for purity in the home and the suppression of sensational ly yours, and evil reading is the attitude of the National Montelair, N. J. Editorial Association The following resolution adopted by that body at its eleventh annual convention in St. Augustine, Fig., January 21 to 24, 1996, concisely sets forth the position of that asso-

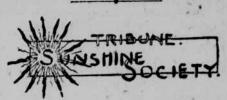
"Resolved, That the National Editoria: Association of the United States earnestly sympathizes with the women's movement for the promotion of purity in literature and art, as tending to maintain the moral standard and endeavoring to realize the prime object of the press, the elevation and betterment of humanity, intellectually, morally and socially, for the suppression of sensationalism, cruel personalities and immoral details of the reports of vice and crime, which tend only to degrade the moral standard of the community, often inciting to the researchment of the horrors thus depicted, and that we will further endeavor to make the press one of the truest and best friends of humanity by refusing space to all questionable and impure advertising, also excluding from our writings and doings the untruths and the half-truths which often are more dangerous and often have more poison than unmasked vice, because of the pure alloy which promotes their circulation.

"This association does not include all the newspapers of the country, but a representative num-

papers of the country, but a representative num-ber. Its programme in favor of morality and purity will tend largely to suppress in the United States pernicious advertising and questionable articles and news. It will also help greatly in securing sound, wholesome moral reading for the homes where the wholesome moral reading for the homes where the papers represented have an entrance. These newspapers will arouse the conscience, quicken the moral sense, strengthen the purpose of upright, high-minded citizens in favor of morality and purity. They will make virtue honorable in the minds of the people. They will stamp immorality as vile and degrading and make those practising it odious in the public sight.

"When such an association champions the cause of purity in our homes and in society it is a long step forward. There are battles yet to fight, for

avarice, sensuality and lust will not at once give up their victims and their gains, but in the end history will be with the right and truth shall prevail. It is encouraging to note that the resolution adopted by the National Editorial Association has been unanimously indorsed by the New-York State Press Association."



E. B. Chester-The President-General thanks you for the pictures sent to Mrs. Gussie Hull Mitchell. Send a two-cent stamp for a pin.

M. B. Stone-Thank you for sending the copy of the poem asked for by M. A. C. It entities you to membership in the T. S. S., and a club pin will be sent you on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Your name is on the roll.

President-General of the T. S. S.-Inclosed is a two-cent stamp and a poem by one of the "shut-ins" of this city. Mrs. F. E. Gilbert-"Mother Gilbert," as a few of us like to call her-is a sufferer from complication of paralysis, rheumatism, spinal trouble and several other serious afflictions, but she is cheerful, patient, thoughtful of others and a benediction to all who call upon her. I hope the inclosed poem will seem to you as it has seemed to us—a message from above to the weary, worn and sorrowing ones of earth.

Please send the pin and a copy of The Tribune

containing ner poem, if it should be printed, to Mrs. F. E. Gilbert, No. 25 Fairmount-ave., Bridge-port, Conn. Truly yours, C. E. CHASE. port, Conn. Truly yours. THE REST REMAINING.

'Neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat For the Lamb which is in the midst of the Throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."—(Revelation, vii, 16-17.

Worn and weary with life's journey, Fainting by the way. Visions of the rest remaining Came to me to-day.

Unto yoz, dear friend, I bring them, For your way and mine Both alike lie through the shadows— Only One Divine

Knows how desolate and dreary All the years must be, As the days so full of heartache Come to you and me.

Se He bids us look beyond them To that land so sweet, Where "one day" our best beloved We are sure to meet.

In that cool and restful country Where they safe abide, On the banks of life's fair river, Walking side by side.

'Neath the trees whose leaves of healing For the nations wait, We may see above us, open Wide, the pearly gate.

And within may catch the glimmer Of the streets of gold— Precious stones the wail's foundation— Glories all untold

There await us—yet as nothing Count we all beside, If to us, so undeserving, Cometh Him who died.

If within those arms most tender Folded to His heart, Looking into eyes so loving, Of Himself a part, We may rest. What will it matter Though to us be given Weary days and nights of heartache, Since the end is Heaven? MRS. F. E. GILBERT.

President-General of the T. S. S.: The inclosed verses, which seem beautiful to me, I found after my dear mother's death pinned to the flyleaf of a little book which I at times saw her reading. The book was entitled "Heavenward Paths for Little The poem had evidently been taken from a religious paper which came into the family oc-casionally; the edges were folded under, and one of the margins was fastened to the leaf, as it still is. I thought there might possibly be some dear old mother among the "shut-ins" who may be comforted by reading these verses about that "City of Peace," especially when she is weary of life's ceaseless whirl. While feeling the burden of years the path seems long to the "Beautiful City." My mother was doubtless comforted as she read of this home of Him in whom she so earnestly be-lieved. And so I hope other dear mothers may be comforted, too. Truly yours. PRISCILLA L. DEANS. a religious paper which came into the family oc

THE CITY OF PEACE.

When I am weary—and 'tis often now, Since I am growing old— I read a letter, written long ago, And worn at every fold; It came from a far country, and it tells
Of one more distant still,
In whose brave mansions He who sent it dwells,

As all who love Him will; I read of thee with many a loving note, Oh, country, fair to see! And, pondering here, thy palaces remote No longer seem to me.

I know the way so well; and there is One Who, in His place afar. Shines in thy light that comes not from the sun, Dearer than others are.

Oh, rest and peace! Oh, city, far away,
Thy gates wide open stand!
Thou hast no night; in thee the endless day
Of God is now at hand!

Pilgrim I am, slow toiling through the dust
Where He I seek hath trod,
To find some morn when sight shall conquer
trust,
The city of my God!

The home of Him who sent my letter old,
Whose promises divine
Are more to me than all this earth can hold,
For all He has is mine!
—(C. I. Wedgwood.

Priscilla L. D.: Your contribution makes you a Sunshine Society member. Please send a two-cent stamp for a pin. Who can furnish M. A. D., of Ashley Falls, Mass.,

with a copy of the poem entitled "The Grave of Little Phi."? The first two lines are:

"One gentle summer day I stood Where all around was fair." G. N. Brown her appreciation of the papers she has received from her. Mrs. Sherwood adds that the "T. S. S." column has brought her much sunshine. Mrs. J. C. Sherwood wishes to express to Mrs

D. C.—Send the pictures of the Madonnas to Mrs. C. M. Ferry, No. 99 Main-st., Oneida, N. Y.

Will Mary M. F. please send her full name and address? Her quotations came safely and will be

Mrs. R. D. Baldwin-The poems you sent will be published. If you will send a two-cent stamp a T. S. S. pin will be mailed to you.

Florence B.'s contributions will be published; they are both good. Send a two-cent stamp for a T. S.

President-General of the T. S. S.: I received the silver club pin this morning, and thank you. It came from one I love most dearly, and I am delighted with it. I also received the teapot-holder, ighted with it. I also received the teapor-notaer, made by Mrs. Foote. I can hardly realize that it is the work of one almost a century old. God bless the dear old lady, and give her as many more years as she can enjoy in this beautiful world. Sincerely yours. P. S.-I have written to Mrs. Foote,

The above letter is from a Sunshine member who is herself seventy-eight years of age. Mrs. Loomis

S. M. Welch wishes information concerning the Twilight Park Artists' Home. Will some one furnish it? The verses are on file.

A MONUMENT TO DUMAS. One of the most successful dramatic representa-

tions that Paris has ever witnessed took place

lately at the Renaissance, when 32,000 francs were realized for the fund for erecting a monument to the younger Dumas. The programme was the finest ever offered a Parisian audience. The announce-ment that Signora Eleonora Duse and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt would appear was sufficient of itself to fill the house from roof to basement. "L'Aven." a one-act piece by Mme. Bernhardt, opened the programme. This was followed by the beautiful dues from "Il Trovatore," sung by Signor Tamagno and This was followed by the beautiful duet Mme. Heglon; the mad scene from "Lucia, Mme. Nevada delighted the audience, and the reci-tation of "Une Lettre" by Mile. Yvette Guilbert. This introduction was followed by the second act of "La Femme de Claude," played by Signora Duse, and the second, fourth and fifth acts of "La Dame aux Camélias," played by Mire. Bernhardt. Both actresses were recalled again and again. After the close of the programme the bust of Alexandre Dumas, by Carpeaux, was brought upon the stage, and the artistes were grouped about it, Signora Duse standing at the left and Mme. Bernhardt at the right. When the applause cease? Mme. Bernhardt stepped a little forward and in her inimitable way repeated "L'Hommage de Marguerite Gauthier," one of the chefs-d'œuvres of the great author, This introduction was followed by the second act

THE LOTUS HOME OPENED.

TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN ALREADY IN THE INSTITUTION FOUNDED BY THE INTER-NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD LEAGUE.

A large number of Theosophists and others in terested in philanthropic work journeyed to Pleasant Valley, N. J., yesterday afternoon, to attend the opening of the Lotus Home for Children, founded by the Lotus Home for Children, founded by the International Brotherhood League. The Home is intended for children from the East and West Side tenements in the summer. It is situated on the top of the cliff fronting the Hudson, and commands a view of the river at one of its most picturesque points. The children will have an outing of ten days or a fortnight each. Twenty-five are already in the Home, though the idea was only suggested by Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley about a month ago. The charity is absolutely unsectarian, and the International Brotherhood League, although an offshoot of the Theosophical Society, is a separate organization, composed of

men and women of various religious beliefs.

A. H. Spencer presided yesterday, and after a few opening remarks introduced A. B. Griggs, of Providence. In the course of a short address Mr. Griggs said that the International Brotherhood League, the result of an inspiration of their good and wise leader, Mrs. Tingley, was intended for the education of children of all nations on the broadest lines, for the help of unfortunate women and persons who had been inmates of prisons, for a better understanding between the so-called savage and civilized races, and generally for the re-lief of human wretchedness and suffering. They were beginning their work where it was best and most easy to do so, by training young children, and instilling into their minds ideas which they would carry through life. E. A. Nereshelmer, vice-president of the Theo-

sophical Society, in outlining the history of the Lotus Home, said the idea came to Mrs. Tingley about a month ago, and was at once taken up by people interested in philanthropic work among children. The Home was not under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, but was one of the branches of the International Brotherhood League, It would be under the supervision of Mrs. Eliza-beth C. Mayer, who had been extremely successful in the work of the Lotus Circle. It was not intended to educate the children in book knowledge, but to inculcate in their minds the duty of helping their fellows. During the summer meetings would be held, to which workingmen would be invited, and would be helped financially to attend.

Samuel E. Morss, ex-United States Consul-Gen-Samuel E. Morss, ex-United States Consul-General at Paris, said that an ounce of practice was worth a ton of theory, and this Home counted for more than all the moralizing on social questions in books; and newspapers for many years. If such institutions were multiplied by tens and hundreds an entropy and the problem of poverty, it was necessary that equality of conditions be obtained for every child in New-York and elsewhere. He did not mean equality of wealth, but of fresh air, sunshine, water and opportunity for physical and mental development.

ment.

James Pryse spoke on the subject of "Eternal Youth." He said that, though Ponce de Leon failed to find the fountain of eternal youth spoken of by the Indians, each human being could find it within himself, if he would live unselfiship. The first twelve years of a human being slife were the most valuable, because selfishness had not developed at that age, and it was easy to educate children in habits of unselfishness and love for others.

Miss Guild, of Bosion; Ernest T., Hargrove, president of the Theosophical Society: Dr. Guna, Dr. W. Williams, E. B. Page and Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley also spoke.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE-PAPER PATTERN OF A PRETTA WAIST, WITH FANCY BOLERO, NO. 7.127. FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

Many of the newest and most charming gowns are shown in various shades of gray. The waist here portrayed is carried out in pearl-gray taffeta, figured in red, which forms the waist proper, with a bolero of cashmere in the same tint. The decora-tions consist of black velvet ribbon and narrow gilt braid, arranged in trefoil effect. The waist has & foundation lining, having the usual number of seams, double bust darts and closing in the centrefront. The material of the back lies smoothly across the shoulders, with a slight fulness at the waistline collected in gathers that are drawn well to the centre-back. Smooth under-arm gores join the back to the front, which is smooth fitting across the shoulders and bust, falling at the waist in slight bloise effect over a crush girdle that is deepest at the centre-back. The fanciful bolero is



7.127-A PRETTY WAIST, WITH FANCY BOLERO.

included in the right shoulder and under-arm seam and closes invisibly on the left shoulder and under-arm with the full waist, which also closes at this arm with the full waist, which also closes at this point.

At the neck is a close standing band, the outstanding frill of lace at the upper edge forming areffective finish. The sleeves have under and upper portions and show a moderate fulness above the elbow. The wrists are pointed in Venetian style, and a full cap frill stands out stylishly from the shoulders. The design, which is eminently useful, admitted of various combinations, and is sufficiently dress for a durch, visiting or high-class social function. To make this waist for a weman of medium size will require three yards of forty-four-inch materia. The pattern, No. 7.127, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 32, 33, and 40 inch bust measure.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Some one has taken the trouble to search out at attribute of beauty in the common and repulsive looking bird known as the turkey buzzard. His flight is said to be the perfection of aerial naviga-tion, and the manner in which he floats upon the still, soft air of the Southern climes is a dream or still, soft air of the Southern climes is a dream of grace and loveliness. But when he alights poetry takes its flight, and the marveilous soarer is found to be the homelest and most unattractive or birds. His tastes are low, for he is a natural scavenger, and as such there is a law that prevents his being shot. He is bald, scraggy, rusty looking, awkward and repulsive. Pride seems to have been left out of his nature, and his manner are simply atroctous. No self-respecting bird will associate with him.

WOMAN'S PAGE APPRECIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I think it would be hard to put an estimate upon the helpfulness your Sunshine column is do ing for others. Truly yours.

Truly yours.

New-Brunswick, N. J.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I greatly enjoy the column in The Tribune that is devoted to the Sunshine Society. With sympathy for the shut-ins, truly yours, MRS. J. L. C.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I wish to acknowledge my appreciation the Woman's Page. I have preserved them from the beginning. Very truly yours, S. E.